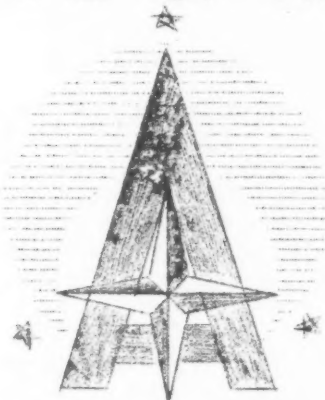


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SOME EARLY EXPLORERS OF THE ATLANTIC

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SOME EARLY EXPLORERS OF THE ATLANTIC

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Foreword

The article which follows was originally intended to cover all the early voyagers from the Classical period to that immediately preceding the arrival of Columbus. Unfortunately the amount of material which became available as the research proceeded meant that to accomplish the aim it would have been necessary to expand it to the size of a small book, which was not possible.

Subsequent articles will cover the early Carthaginian and Phoenician travellers down to and including the Basques - whose legends preserved memories of the great days of Carthage; the colonising efforts of the Norsemen which led to the founding of Vineland; the Atlantic journeys of the Barbary Coast seamen; and finally, the early journeys of the Mediterranean travellers and map makers.

Naturally there is nothing final in this, every year fresh information comes to light, which means that a continuous process of revision has to be contemplated. The fact that Columbus was not the first man to cross the ocean separating the Old and New Worlds, does not in any way diminish his status, it only serves to tidy up some of the background of history.

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Perhaps the major factor to be taken into consideration is that recent Soviet investigations have shown that there was a thriving trade by sea up to 2000 BC in the Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean areas, with sea captains who had an infinitely greater knowledge of the waters than that possessed by the Greeks, who were poor sailors at the best. This question was dealt with in an article by Professor Kowalski in this journal for January 1959.

Unfortunately, in spite of the discoveries of the late Michael Ventris, the records of Minoan Crete have not been decyphered to an extent sufficient to determine how far their empire extended. As against this the Phoenicians, their contemporaries claim to have colonised Dakar in 1200 BC, having reached it from the Port of Akbar, sailing round the Cape of Good Hope. They are usually considered to have founded Gades, or Cadiz, in 1100 BC. Whether Tartessos was on the mainland or one of the Atlantic islands is still unsolved, but the very fact of its existence speaks of an extensive commerce on the Atlantic waters, dating from the earliest times.

When the expedition, of Phoenician sailors, sent by Pharoah Necho between 700 and 600 BC, completed its circumnavigation of Africa, it may be assumed that the places where they careened their ships and replenished provisions, had been settled long before.

A careful perusal of the periplus of Hanno in 450 BC, indicates that the Carthaginian Captain was taking over seaports established by some earlier race. Every African river mouth from Tangier to Cap Verde had a settlement of some kind established by one or other of the traders of the Mediterranean. The voyage of Himilco, who set off to the North West at the same time as Hanno to the South West, would doubtless tell the same story.

A comparison of Hanno, with the text of the Periplus of Scylax of Carianda, which may have been composed as late as 350 BC, shows that voyagers had actually reached the Sargasso Sea, although there was a tendency to confuse the weedstrewn waters of the

Sargasso with the dense fogs of the Grand Banks off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

There are conflicting dates for Scylax, who may have been ordered to write his *Periplus* by Darius Hystaspes in 500 BC, in which case a revised and, presumably, amended edition was still in use 150 years later. However it is what he says about the Sargasso that concerns us and here the difference of date is unimportant. He states: "Beyond Cerne, the sea is no long navigable owing to shallows and mud and sea weed".

It would seem that the existence of floating sea weed on the Atlantic gave the impression that the waters were shallow, which was not the case. Cerne may well have been the island of the Azores which we now know as Corvo, where Carthaginian coins dating back to the 3rd Century BC, were discovered a couple of centuries ago. Here was the famous statue of a mounted horseman with outstretched arm pointing towards the West. Edrisi said that there were several of these equestrian statues in the Azores.

De Mirab Ascult, which was written about 350 BC, probably by Theophrastus of Lesbos refers to Carthaginian colonies in the Atlantic, while Diodorus places them in Madiera. However as Cerne was twelve days from the mainland, which seems too far for Madiera, the chances of it being Corvo, which was a fortnight's sail, with a favourable wind from the Canaries or from Cadiz, seem to be greater.

In considering the Sargasso, of which a plan is given inside the back cover, it must be realised that while it consists of an ellipse with its main focus near Bermuda and stretching Eastwards to the 40th Degree of Longitude, with its extreme fringes reaching as far West as the Canaries, three thousand years ago it may have been much thicker there than it is nowadays. There is a current called the Canaries Current which goes from Puerto Rico to the Canaries and from thence to the Azores and on to the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, before skirting the West Indian islands to return to its starting point.

Any early traveller would, accordingly, have been

unable to cross the Sargasso, but would have coasted round the edge of it to the Azores and, with good fortune, could have completed the circuit in about a year. There seems reason to suppose that such voyages were made from time to time and that the discovery of portions of the American Continent was an accomplished fact, by about 500 BC, possible earlier.

The Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, can all be disregarded as potential explorers of the Atlantic, they were not seafaring nations and their voyages were all made by professional sailors, probably the Phoenicians and their descendants.

When Solon visited Egypt in 600 BC, and when Plato wrote his account of Atlantis in 450 BC, it may be taken that their accounts of the mysterious Atlantic ocean were based upon Phoenician material, although the historical side may well have come from pre-Egyptian sources. It was an unfortunate fact that at this time there was very little communication between the supposedly unlettered ships captains who knew the world overseas and the historians and geographers who wrote about them. The division was not only one of language but of means of contact, as the living habits of ports and of universities were but sketchily related.

However it must not be overlooked that the Egyptians had at their disposal the skill of some of the best geographers of the period, such as Timostenes, who wrote a work on harbours in ten volumes for Ptolemy of Egypt. This work was later quoted by Eratosthenes of Cyrene, the Librarian of Alexandria, and the author of a Treatise on Geography, possibly issued about 230 BC.

It is generally assumed that the Meropidae of Theopompus, who lived from 378 to 305 BC, referred to one or other of the Atlantic Isles; it has been suggested that the background idea came from a comedy by Thespis attacking Solon.

Euripides in a now lost comedy called "Phaeton", says:

"Clymene was given to Merops, Sovereign of that
Land,

Which, from his four horsed chariot, first

The Rising Sun Strikes with its golden rays,
 And which its swarthy neighbours call
 The radiant stable of the moon and sun".

"Varia Historia" of Aelian is also a source for material on the Meropidae.

In the 3rd Century BC Pythias of Massalia, who appears to have been a seaman with an education, wrote a Periplus of the coast from Gades to the Tamise, which may have been the Thames, the Scheldt, or even the Elbe. He mentions the island of Thule, six days sail from Britain, with a day and night six months long, which we take to have been Iceland, although Pliny thinks it was the Shetlands.

Another classical reference to islands is that of Ogygia, Calypso's Island, where the daughter of Atlas received Odysseus and kept him there for eight years, this may well have been one of the Canary Islands.

Finally it should be noted that Avenius, writing in the fourth Century AD, refers to Himilco having said, in a lost Periplus, that there was: "much seaweed among the waves and that no breeze drove his ship along in this sluggish sea" and also that "Further to the West from the Pillars of Hercules, there is boundless sea, but none has sailed his vessel in these waters because winds are lacking and because there is a perpetual fog hiding the sea". Here it seems that Himilco must have reached the foggy Grand Banks after coasting round the Northern edge of the Sargasso.

Now with this classical knowledge in the background, it is easier to appreciate the travels of the earliest Irish sailors, which began shortly after 500 BC, when knowledge of the opportunities offered by the Atlantic Ocean became known to them thanks to their contacts with the Mediterranean.

It must not be forgotten that parallel with the drive of the Celtic races across Europe to Britain and of Ireland, there was also a drive by the ancestors of the Scandinavian races, who lived on the fringes of the great ice barrier - a mile and more in thickness - and expanded their operations in a North Westerly direction as and when the glaciers receded. Their stories of the

Frost Giants bringing with them huge sheets of ice together with volcanic eruptions could only have been handed down on the basis of actual occurrences, otherwise they would have seemed too incredible to be believed. They also were maritime explorers just as much as were the Celts.

The main Celtic voyages in which we are interested are those of Brandan, O'Corra, and Maeldune. These may have taken place at any time from 600 BC onwards, the dates given to them by modern writers are problematic in the extreme. There were other descriptions of journeys by Breacan, Brighleith, Fion Barr, Labhraidh, and MacErc, details of which have not come down to the present time.

Unfortunately the information available lacks many of the minor points which would be most helpful in evaluating them. For example the Phoenicians used the Little Bear for navigation whilst the Greeks used the Great Bear.

However what seems to be certain is that the Carthaginians having abandoned their colonies after their defeat by Rome, subsequent generations of sailors had to start afresh. The Romans not being sea minded, the mantle of sea exploration fell on the shoulders of the Western Europeans, with the Irish taking the lead.

Of the Irish travellers, Saint Brandan is by far the best documented, although his voyage was the least important. The main text is in the Book of Lismore, compiled in the 15th Century, from much older materials. However there is another one in which he visits the fortunate islands and lands on the banks of a magical river from whence "they brought fruit and jewels". As it took forty days to reach there, this may well have been the Amazon or even the Orinoco. There is also a Norman French version made in the 12th Century, which was last translated in 1836 in Blackwoods magazine.

Whether the Abbot of Clonfort actually was entitled to be called "Saint Brandan the Navigator" or whether on to his pastoral voyages in Ireland and off the Irish Coast have been grafted a whole succession of earlier records cannot be stated for sure but, on balance, the

latter seems the more probable.

Of the other journeys that of the Sons of O'Corra is the least known, while that of Maeldune was the subject of a poem by Tennyson. Between the three of them they covered all the islands, known and unknown, of the North and South Atlantic Oceans, and must have been built up on a landsman's idea of what was meant by the notes in the various portulans available at the time. Unfortunately this was done without the essential background of geographical knowledge and understanding.

The list given at the end of this paper shows the landfalls of the three navigators who between them visited 69 places: Brandan 12; O'Corra 23; and Maeldune 34.

It must be realised that in reasonably good weather the crossing of the Atlantic is a simple matter, and is frequently done single handed, there have been a couple of trips this year. For this reason the really astonishing question is not the number of Atlantic crossings that have been reported to us, but the incredibly small quantity of them.

The Atlantic has been roughly divided into zones, lettered "R" to "Z" to facilitate the course of our investigations. The reference letters 'B' for Brandan, 'C' for O'Corra and 'M' for Maeldune will be employed, accompanied in each case by a number showing the relative sequences in the list of places visited by each.

ZONE "R" THE OFFSHORE ISLANDS, including the Faroes, Orkneys, and St. Kilda, Rockall. They were mainly colonised by the Celts and by the Scandinavians. They are of similar nature and the only farm animals that seemed able to stand the climate were sheep.

The Faroes or Sheep Islands, the word 'Faar' meaning sheep. These were visited by both Brandan (2) and Maeldune (12), while there is a hamlet called Brendansvik on Stremöe. Actually there are 22 islands in the group of which about three quarters were inhabited, they were colonised at one time by the Irish, including the Isle of the Hermit (C19) & (M33); the

Isle of the Monastic Community (B5) & (C17); the Isle of the Nunnery (M28); the Isle of the Church (C18); the Isle of the Cornmill (C22) & (M14); the Isle of the House and the Stone door on the Hill (M6).

St. Kilda or Hirt, the westernmost of the Hebrides, was visited by (B1) and (M34), it is described as an Isle of Hawks and Sheep. This island is famous for having a "Fountain of Youth" issuing from the rock face on the North face of East Bay, a fact which may explain the interest shown in it. It also has a building called the Dun Firbolg, an old Firbolg fort. Here sheep used to be plucked or 'rooded' and not sheared. St. Kilda is 40 m West of North Uist.

Rockall is an isolated rock in the Atlantic, 184 m West of St. Kilda, and 200 from the North of Ireland. It is only 100 yds in diameter, and stands about 70 feet above the sea. Here may well have been the Isle of the Anchorite (B9), (C4) & (M19).

The Isle of the Murderers (M1) must have been one of the offshore islands, otherwise it is difficult to see why the story was included.

ZONE "S" ICELAND, GREENLAND, ICEBERGS AND WHALES.

Iceland was visited no less than four times: The Isle of Otters, Eels, and Black Swans in three Streams (C9), the Isle of the Waterfall and the Salmon (M25), although this might belong to Zone U; the Isle of Red Berries (M29); and the Isle of the Cornmill (C22) & (M14).

Greenland is known as the Isle of the Glacier (M22) and as the Isle of the Seal or Walrus Rookery (B11) & (C23), although this also might belong to Zone U.

Icebergs were encountered three times (B10), (C15) & (M17).

The whale on which St. Brandan held Mass on no fewer than five occasions is similar to that encountered by Sinbad in the Arabian Nights. Allowing for exaggeration, sailors have been known to take refuge on the back of a dead whale after harpooning it and having their boat sunk.

The whole of this area was being fished and fought

over by Norsemen, Finns and Celts, from the earliest times.

ZONE "T" THE SARGASSO SEA AND THE AZORES. The

Sargasso is not specifically mentioned by the Celts although it had been encountered by the Carthaginians. Possibly by the time of the Irish voyagers the Sargasso had been both reduced in size and shifted slightly further to the South, in which case it would have been possible to follow the Canary current without running into it.

The Azores, the Isles of the Seven Cities, have been described with refreshing inaccuracy by various geographers to such an extent that it is now somewhat difficult to sort out the wheat from the chaff.

One of the earliest classical references is contained in the work of Statius Sebosus, the author of a periplus cited by Pliny, in which were mentioned two islands lying 6000 Stadia to the West of Madiera. These were named Pluvialia and Capraria and would seem to have been St. Maria and St. Miguel. The first is reputed to be non volcanic, whilst it was on Miguel that Thevet, according to Humboldt, reported finding a cave containing statues and inscriptions in 1575.

In BC 81, some thirty years later, Sertorius Q, the General, in a fit of despondency, almost decided to emigrate there.

As the Romans could never have been said to be sailors in the accepted sense of the word, it is obvious that any information available to Sebosus must have come from other sources. This leads us back to the Carthaginian traders who seem to have reached Corvo, (also known as Brazzi, Hy Brazil, and Bacil; the name means, 'Crow') the furthest island, some time before the third century BC, leaving two proofs of their arrival. The first of these was a set of equestrian statues, Edrisi mentions six, in bronze, of which one, in stone, was discovered by the Portuguese on their arrival. Edrisi's source may have been Magruin who visited the Azores about 1150 when he was preparing his world map for Robert of Sicily, at which time the statues may still have been standing.

The Portuguese version of this is contained in "Cronica de Serenissimo D" by Daimon de Goes, Lisbon 1587; and also in the History of Portugal by Manoel de Faria y Sousa.

The other evidence in favour of a Carthaginian trading visit, is in the story of the hoard of Cathagenian coins found on Corvo, which was published by J. Podolin in the "Gotheborske Wetenskaps og Witterheits Samlinger" for 1778, page 106. Why there should be such antagonism to a visit from Carthage is hard to understand. Any trading nation employing ships was likely to make the Azores in the normal course of events, and the fact that some mementoes of their visit were discovered at a later date, is quite in accordance with naval and military practice through the ages. A point of interest is that the Arabs, including Ibn el Wardi, call them the Hawk Islands, a name which the Portuguese simply translated into their own language, while Corvo was "RACA" or bird island.

Maeldune seems to have visited Corvo several times, and it may well have been the most important island during the Carthaginian occupation owing to its proximity to America.

On the first visit (M26) a temple was observed with the figure of a cat on top of one of the columns. The animal jumped from one to the other, while a sailor trying to loot the temple was killed by some means. The second was when they saw a silver column in the middle of the island (M26).

Carthaginian architecture specialised in columns, indeed the first flagpole sitter Simon Stylites, sat on top of the decorative column of a Carthaginian temple in Egypt. The cat may well have been a statue of some animal. Rendel Harris suggested Bast, the cat goddess, which may well have been correct.

We then have two encounters with horses. The first was the spectral horse race (M5) and the second the episode of the biting horses (M9).

Whether the author of the account from which Maeldune was written actually saw a horse race there during the Carthaginian occupation, or only the wild

horses which had been left behind is not known, it seems fairly certain that there were horses on Corvo. Of the nine coins found on Corvo, eight had horses on them, the one exception having a palm tree. One is inclined to wonder whether this small horde of treasure had not formed part of the building concerned with the breeding or racing of horses?

The Island of the Man with a Red Horse, (C12) may have referred to the equestrian statue which formerly stood on Terceira. The Island of Terraces and Great Birds (M3) & (C8) may have been any of the Azores.

The Flocks of Ants racing to devour the ship (C20) & (M2), have turned out to be the Formigas Rocks, known to later generations of Anglo Saxons as the Antillas, causing much confusion for centuries afterwards.

The Island of Graciosa is famous for a now extinct volcano with a huge crater in a cave, called the "Furna do Euxofre".

Below is given a list of the Azores in succession from the West, together with lists from three Portulans.

Present Day	Mid 15th Cent	A Branco 1448	Valesqua 1431
Formigas Rocks			
St. Maria	Deserta	De Sperta	De Sperta
St. Miguel	Bela	Guatrila	Guatrila
Terceira	Inferno	Inferno	Inferno
Graciosa	Ancells(Aucells)	Osels	Osels
St. Jorge	Fauceols	Frugdols	Fruydols
Pico	Rays Marnos		
Fayal			
Flores			
Corvo			

In working out which name fits which island it must not be overlooked that there is a small group of "Ilhas Desertas" off Madiera, but that if this identification is accepted, there is no active volcano in that group to provide the inferno. However a lot depends on the origin of the portulans. If they were drawn up by Moorish captains, Madiera would obviously have been the first port of call. If they were drawn

up by those sailing from Iberian ports this might have been the case but was not at all certain. If they originated from the Celts Madiera would never have been considered.

The 'illa de aucells' might be any one of the group which all seem to have tropical birds in abundance, unless it was sea birds which were meant. Another point is why the 'illa bella' became 'Guatrilla'. Was this a corruption of an Arabic word, with the W changing to G? And which was the island of 'fauceols, or frugdols, or fruydols"? Finally where do the 'Rays Marnos' come in?

It seems reasonable to assume that the Azores were known about 2300 years ago and probably before then, and that the descriptions of them contained in the peripluses and portulans of old were handed down from one generation of mariners to another one, sometimes to people of other races, were copied blindly and hopefully, with the usual mistakes in transcription, were employed by the writers of travellers tales, both secular and religious, and are now reaching us in scattered fragments.

The fact that these islands were known to many generations of mariners implies but little. The sailors knew their craft and the routes which they had to follow and recorded the information with sedulous care for the use of other generations of the confraternity. On the other hand, there was a general lack of interest shown by the land peoples in what went on in navigation unless some vital interest, such as a war or rumours of gold came into the picture. The attitude of contempt adopted by the Romans was not only typical of the time but it also shows that the Romans, being 'cock crow sailors' had little, if any, understanding of what went on more than ten to fifteen miles from any coast line.

ZONE "U" VINELAND AND THE GRAND BANKS. Both the Carthagenians and the Norsemen reached Vineland, the Irish do not appear to have done so. It seems likely that they were frightened off by the fogs on the Grand Banks which they would inevitably run into if they followed the extreme North West sweep of the

Canary current.

We know that tunny fish from here were regularly sold in Europe by the Carthaginian sailors.

As to where Vineland lay, the general assumption is that it comprises the coastal districts from Newfoundland to Long Island Sound. Rendel Harris was of the opinion that there had been yet earlier settlements along the whole of this strip. They just died out between each wave of settlers, simply because they were never large enough to survive.

It is just possible that the seal and walrus rookeries (B11) & (C23) which were placed in Zone "S" Iceland-Greenland might properly be transferred to Newfoundland, as also the Island with the salmon and the waterfall (M25).

ZONE "V" THE CARIBBEAN. Traces of early American civilisations are likely to be found in the larger West Indian islands, such as Cuba, Haiti, and the like, and it is here that search should also be made for traces of Celtic and other arrivals by sea.

Ships following the Canaries current from the Azores would skirt the West Indian islands unless they branched off to the North West tracks. As everybody else managed to arrive here sooner or later there is no reason to suppose that the Irish failed to do so.

The Island of Screeching Birds (B4), (C21) & (M18) may have been populated by parakeets or some similar bird. In the same way the Isle of Black Mourners (C13) & (M15) can only have been in the Caribbean as none of the other islands groups ever had a black population before the time of Columbus.

Then we have a whole series of places that seem to belong here: The Isle of the Lacustrine Monster (C16), which may have been a shark in a lagoon; The Isle of Monkeys and Coco Nuts (M24); and the Isle of Revellers (M31) who can only have been small chattering monkeys; the Underwater Lagoon (M23); the Isle of Golden Sand, White Chalk and a Spring (M20); the Isle of the Claw Footed Horse (M4); the Isle of the Fiery Swine (M10); the Isle of the Wonderous Beast (M8), and the Isle of

the Naked Man (B8), which can only have been a wrecked ship; also the Big Island with Ripe Fruit (B12) which may even have been Florida itself.

The Irish do not appear to have reached the Brazilian Coast, although both the Carthagenians and Moors certainly did so. Possibly this information is in the lost stories.

ZONE "W", which includes the South Atlantic Islands of Ascension, Saint Helena, and the three islands of the Tristan da Cunha group, was too far South for the Irish, although it certainly fell within the sphere of action of the Carthaginian sailors and, later, of the Barbary Coast Moors.

ZONE "X", comprising the six Cap Verde Islands of Boavista, Fogo, Nicolao, Saint Vincent, Sal, and Santiago, was also too far South for the Irish.

ZONE "Y", comprising the seven Canary Islands of Fuerteventura, Gomera, Gran Canaria, Hierro, Lanzarote, Palma and Teneriffe, the Fortunate Isles of Classical Legend, including the Isles of Ombrios, Junonia and Canaria of King Juba the Second of Marutania, appear several times in the Irish stories.

In every case it is Teneriffe which is mentioned: The Isle of the Erupting Volcano (B7), (C6) & (C14), (M12); the Isle with the Flaming Rampart (C5) & (M32); the Isle of Giant Swine and Flowing Lava (M13); the Isle of the Man with the Red Hot Spade (C11); and the Island Supported on a Pillar, which can only have been the mushroom shaped cloud of a volcano puffing off smoke (C3) & (M27). No other volcanoes seem to have been available for the Irish at the time of their voyages, unless they went into the Mediterranean.

The Guanches of the Canary Islands, who practise mummification, do not appear to have known of the wheel before the arrival of the Spaniards. They seem to be akin to the Basques. From the colour of their skin they can never have been mistaken for negroes.

ZONE "Z" MADERA, with its four islands of Bugio, Deserta Grande, Madera, and Porto Santo, included the Isle of the Grape Vines (B6). Otherwise no specific island can be identified.

Finally we have ZONE "Q", for the places which have remained without any identification. These comprise Avalon the Apple Island (C1) & (M7), which seems to have strayed in from some other series of tales; the Island of the Four Fences: Gold, Silver, Bronze and Crystal, (C2) & (M16), which belong to the East, although Split or Spaltto has four gates with similar names. They may be caste or religious diversions.

There is also the Island where a girl was met wearing Findrine Shoes and Belt (C7), Findrine being a mysterious silver coloured metal resembling orichlacum. It may have been a natural amalgam.

The Green Isle with the Harp Player (C10) may have been just a patriotic motif.

—ooOoo—

DISTANCES

Gades	- Canaries	750
Gades	- Madiera	575
Canaries	- C. Verde	850
Canaries	- Azores	900
Norway	- Iceland	850
Ireland	- Iceland	700
Azores	- West Indies	1500
Azores	- Grand Banks	1000
Ireland	- Greenland	1300

SAINT BRANDAN

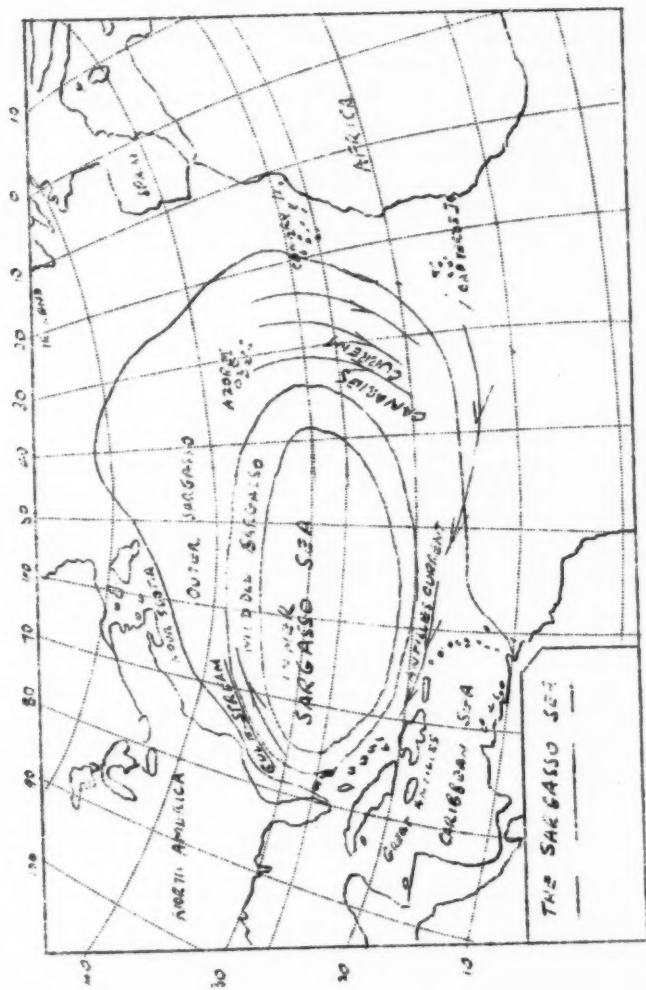
1.	Hirt - St. Kilda	Zone R
2.	Black & White Sheep Island - Faroes (M12)	R
3.	The Whale	S
4.	Screeching Bird Isle	V
5.	Monastery (C17)	R
6.	Grape Vine Island	Z
7.	Volcano (C6 & 14), (M21)	Y
8.	Naked Man - Wreck	V
9.	Anchorite	R
10.	Icebridge Island (C15) & (M17)	S
11.	Seal Rookery (C23)	S or U
12.	Fruit Island	V

O'CORRA

1.	Avalon - Apple Island (M7)	Zone Q
2.	Four Fence Island (M16)	Q
3.	Isle on Pedestal (M27)	Y
4.	Anchorite (B9) & (M19)	R
5.	Flaming Rampart (M32)	Y
6.	Erupting Volcano (B7), (C14), (M21)	Y
7.	Findrine Maiden Isle	Q
8.	Terrace and Birds (M3)	T
9.	Isle of Otters and Eels	S
10.	Green Isle of Harp Player	R
11.	Man with Redhot Spade	Y
12.	Isle of Man with Red Horse	T
13.	Isle of Black Mourners (M15)	V
14.	Erupting Volcano (B7), (C6), (M21)	Y
15.	Icebridge Island (B10) & (M17)	S
16.	Isle of Lacustrian Monster	V
17.	Monastery (B5)	R
18.	Isle with Church	R
19.	Hermit Island	R
20.	Ant Illa - Formigas	T
21.	Screeching Bird Isle (B4)	V
22.	Isle of Cornmill (M14)	S
23.	Seal Rookery (B11)	S or U

MAELDUNE

1.	Murderers Island	Zone R
2.	Ant Illa - Formigas (C20)	T
3.	Terrace and Birds (C8)	T
4.	Isle of Claw Footed Horse	V
5.	Horserace Island	T
6.	House and Stone Door	R
7.	Avalon - Apple Island (C1)	Q
8.	Isle of Wonderous Beast	V
9.	Isle of Biting Horses	T
10.	Isle of Fiery Swine	V
11.	Temple of the Little Cat	T
12.	Black and White Sheep Island - Faroes (B2)	R
13.	Flowing Lava and Wild Pigs	Y
14.	Cornmill Island (C22)	S
15.	Isle of Black Mourners (C13)	V
16.	Four Fence Island (C2)	Q
17.	Icebridge Island (B10) & (C15)	S
18.	Screeching Bird Isle (B4)	V
19.	Anchorite (B9) & (C4)	R
20.	Golden Sand Island	V
21.	Erupting Volcano (B7), (C6 & 14)	Y
22.	Glacier	S
23.	Lagoon	V
24.	Isle of Monkeys and Coconuts	V
25.	Isle of Waterfall and Salmon	S
26.	Isle of Silver Column	T
27.	Island on Pedestal (C3)	Y
28.	Isle of Nunnery	R
29.	Isle of Red Berries	S
30.	Isle of Sheep and Fountain of Youth	R
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